The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,052.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage .. ,,	72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ..... 4 ,, ,,	
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,	

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
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Fourth and succeeding ..... ,,	0 2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY

Births.

KIPLING—June 11th, at the Grange, North End, Fulham, the wife of J. Lockwood Kipling, Esq., of a daughter.

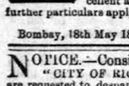
PHILIPS—June 16th, at Dhoolia, the wife of Lieutenant J. Philips, Poona Horse, of a daughter.

Death.

BAYLEE—June 12th, at Bombay, Charles S. Baylee, Esq., late Assistant Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, aged 32 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Columbo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle	23	,, Pondicherry	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry		,, Galle	
,, Madras	27	,, Columbo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,950 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Dickenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, at noon.

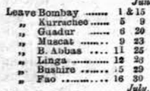
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days,to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.		June.	Down.		June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Bussorah	20	4
,, Kurrachee	5	9	,, Fao	20	4
,, Guadur	9	20	,, Bushire	23	7
,, Muscat	9	23	,, Linga	25	9
,, B. Abbas	11	25	,, B. Abbas	27	11
,, Linga	12	30	,, Muscat	29	13
,, Bushire	15	29			July
,, Fao	16	30	,, Guadur	1	15
		July.	,, Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	17	1	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 614 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 170 H. P., Commander R. Turnbull, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th July, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "COLUMBIAN," (2180 tons, 500 H.P.) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th June, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant.

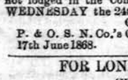
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

17th June 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With despatch).



MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Agamemnon.*

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF RICHMOND," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *City of Richmond.*

Bombay, 15th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MIRELLA," Captain Runciman, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Runciman will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Runciman, Ship "Mirella."

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,

Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price..... Rs. 3 0

Free by post ..... R. 3 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive

To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.

JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Dady Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Dady Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—From date and until further Notice the PRICE of ICE will be ONE AND ONE QUARTER ANNAS PER POUND from Fort and the Byculla Depot. A discount of 20 per cent. for wastage will be made to all up-country Constituents. All Communications should be addressed to TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, Fort, Bombay, and all orders and drafts made payable to

19th June 1868. B. F. FIELD, Jr.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,

Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,

29 Civil Lines,

Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED

DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson. Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary. Orange.
Duchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet. Phosphines.

The undercoloured beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint a Liquidator of the Company in the place of W. F. Stearns, Esq., resigned.

2. To authorize the Liquidators to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debt, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of all such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities, and to pass the necessary Extraordinary Resolution in that behalf. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

For Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, naphthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been effective again in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of peoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of

Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a

SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.

Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION,

or its concomitant disorders,

Bile, Impure Breath, Scorbutic Eruptions,

BRAGG'S

VEGETABLE CHARCOAL,

A PURE CARBON,

prepared from

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM,

AND

BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS

(as an article of diet)

ARE

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

BY

THE FACULTY.

In bottles and tins at Rs. 1 as. 8 each

by the

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Vide*—"ASH."

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
,, Bird's-eye ,,	Persian ,,
,, Cut Cavendish ,,	Latakiah ,,
,, Returns Tobacco	Oronoko ,,
York River ,,	Imperial ,,
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 3 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robin' Biscuits, De Chaisnais's Tepsine Wine, Bottin' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretia, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Maccassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stone, Cigarette Moulds (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Cups for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths with cover, lock, and key, Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets very powerful, Cork Shearing for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Catheters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Aropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Cord, Pessles and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Æther for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft, by 2½ft., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

ROGERS & Co.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

ESTATE OF MEER SASSOON MOSES, and Act XXVIII. of 1865.—The FINAL ACCOUNT, VOUCHERS, &c., of the Liquidation of the above Estate have been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court, where they can be examined by Creditors on application.

W. ADAMS, Managing Trustee.

NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY becomes due on 1st proximo, at the Office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th June 1868.

SYKES AND DWYER

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Views of Bombay, Karlee and Elephanta Caves, Bhore Ghaut, No. 5 Viaduct showing progress of Work since November 1867 to date, Sholapore, Group of Natives, Shipping Elephants for Abyssinia, &c., &c.

Studio open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. for Portraits—earlier by appointment.

Bungalows, Carriages, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken without extra charge.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.

"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette.*

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	,, Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	,, Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	,, Colored do. do.	2	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED.

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

WHITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

A specific for the cure of

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c.

It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, large, medium and small.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent treet, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort) Poona.

And of all the principal firms in India and the Colonies

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, (Near Bit Lane, Byculla)—The present Proprietor who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo Street, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new management, affords to Gentlemen and residents in Bombay.

The present proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it is hitherto known. He has therefore gratefully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The proprietor hopes that the present management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises and attending to every thing in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the rooms are lofty and free from obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can beast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

In fine, the proprietor begs to draw attention to the following, taken from a large number of testimonials regarding his Hotel.

TESTIMONIALS.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility, and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,

Commander-in-Chief.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive.

R. NAPIER, K.C.B.,

Commander-in-Chief.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

R. B. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.

Mr. & Mrs. Lockett are much pleased with the respectability and order that prevails in this Establishment, and which in these respects is not to be equalled by any Hotel in Bombay.

H. LOCKETT, C. S.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to notify, that their STUDIO is Apollo Street will be open daily during the rains for PORTRAITS of every description.

THE PRINCESS' NOTE.—A superfine cream laid satin Paper, requires folding only once: an Envelope is made expressly for this Paper. 5 quire Packets and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 4.8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE OFFICIAL NOTE.—BLUE LAID OFFIC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	47	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,245,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay ..	125 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New ..	2⅜ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,500,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	5½ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	370 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompteid' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	16 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ..	131
800,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	84 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

2,500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
500,000	2,500	2,500	.....	S. Coast and River Steam Navi. Co ..	400 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,875 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
	3,000	3,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ..	100 per share
		250			

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99½ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98¾
China..	60 days' sight..	214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..		..	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills..		..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	..	1835-36	}
.. ..	..	1842-43	94
.. ..	..	1854-55	}
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan		1836-37	109
Five per cent. Fuding Works Loan		1854-55..	107
ive and half per cent.		.. .. ..	113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan ..		.. .. ..	114¾

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ..	..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars ..	„ 225
Carolas ..	„ 220
Mexican Dollars ..	„ 220
German Crowns ..	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	„ 223
Bar Silver ..	„ 10-8-8
Gold Leaf ..	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND JUNE.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee } .. New ..	230 to 232
Akola.. }	
Broach..	225 to 228
Dholleras.. }	238 to 240
Bhownuggur }	
Veravul..	210 to 220
Vingorla.. ..	225 to 228
Dharwar Sawginned	240 to 242
Khandeish .. }	225 to 228
Barsee .. }	
Ready Sales	425 Candies.
For delivery	„
Market dull.	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank, on 20th June 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	49,47,425
General Treasury Balance	„	48,99,331
Deposits at Head Office	„	1,56,52,792
Deposits at Branches	„	11,59,374
Bank Post Bills outstanding	„	18,455
	Rs.	2,66,77,287

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Security	Rs.	1,58,222
Crédit Accounts at do.	„	6,79,195
Bills Discounted at do.	„	38,62,750
Dead Stock	„	4,65,587
Stamps	„	5,765
Balances with Agents & Correspondents..	„	31,59,446
Government Securities	„	24,48,727
Government Reserve, Cash	„	8,99,331
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„	1,36,94,931
Do. do. at Branches	„	13,03,332
	Rs.	2,66,77,287

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JUNE 16.

Government Securities.—4 per cents were it demand, and obtained Rs. 8-9 and 4-14 discount 5 per cents of 1856-57, one lot sold at Rs. 9-14, and several small sums of Rs. 5.0-0 and under at Rs. 10-0 to 10-4 premium. A sale of 5½ per cents was reported at Rs. 115-8 premium.

National Bank shares were purchased, on different accounts, at Rs 131.

A sale of Equitable Coal Co.'s shares was made at Rs. 160.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares were in good demand; several purchases were effected, yesterday and to-day, at Rs. 206, 202, and 205.

A large number of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares changed hands at Rs. 360 to 365 per share of Rs. 1,000 paid-up, and a few shares, for delivery in 8 days, obtained Rs. 362½ each.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 22.

Lechman, Lieutenant, 18th regiment N. I., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Harvey, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, od duty, from Abyssinia.
Blowers, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Saipapoor.
Twentyman, Captain, 18th Hussars, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Bramwell, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Greig, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Mosse, Lieutenant, 26th Cameronians, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Becher, Major, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty from Abyssinia.
Waghorn, Staff Assistant Surgeon, B. Medical Service, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Dunsterville, Lieutenant Colonel, on sick certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 22.

Bramwell, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Collins, Inspector Vet. Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.
Lechmore, Lieutenant, 18th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Baroda.
Sandwith, Lieutenant, 18th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Mhow.
Davice, Lieutenant, 36th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Sutabpidie.
Wilberforce, Lieutenant, R. E., on duty, to Indore.
Bates, Captain, Brigade Major, on duty, to Fyzbah.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—22ND JUNE.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London.. ..	£2 0s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
„ Liverpool ..	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	..	£4 10s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 5 to 8 per bale.	.. ..
„ Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	.. ..

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 22	Ann ..	Hugon ..	Annesley Bay.
	Frenchund Royachund	Scott.. ..	Annesley Bay.
	Berenice	Millen ..	Annesley Bay.
	Peerless	Flavin ..	Annesley Bay.
	Dazia	Lang.. ..	Annesley Bay.
	Exonian	Whitbean ..	Annesley Bay.
	Moderation	Phillips ..	Annesley Bay.
	Royal Standard	Wilmery ..	Annesley Bay.
	Indomitable	Dibbs ..	Annesley Bay.
	Pearl of India	Osborn ..	Annesley Bay.
	H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s)	..	Annesley Bay.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 22	Mariaban (s)	Sharp..	Kurrachee.
	Hurrican	Johnstone ..	Liverpool.
	Hellen Stewart	..	Calcutta.
	Royal Alfred	Whiting ..	Liverpool.
	Catherin Rankin.	Davis ..	Liverpool.
	Her Majesty	Downie ..	Liverpool.
	City of Manchester (s)	..	Madras.'
	Maritana	Gordon ..	Liverpool.
	Great Northern	Kare ..	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Wrathledon*, Hunter, to Liverpool.
Ship *Palmas*, Card, to Liverpool.
Ship *Cimbra*, Champbell, to Liverpool.
Ship *City of Lahore*, Hendry, to Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Shooting Star*, to Havre.
Steamer *Baroda*, to Aden and Suez.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.—The Advertiser, a thoroughly competent Mechanical Engineer (now in Egypt), offers his services, either for the erection or working of any class of Machinery, or the management of any Works, where a thorough knowledge of his avocation, combined with business habits, would ensure success. Apply, by letter, to "P. D.," Office of this Paper.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of GOVIND GIRDHUR.

THE TRUSTEE of the above ESTATE will receive offers till the 7th proximo for the PURCHASE of the REMAINING DEBTS due to the above Estate.

Particulars on application at the Office of the Trustee, Oak Lane.

J. M. SIM, Trustee.

Bombay, 22nd June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship "GEORGE PEABODY," Captain CHURCHILL, which arrived here from London on the 20th instant, are requested to send their Boats and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expens.

HORMUSJEE & JAMSETJEE,
Agents for Ship *George Peabody*.

NOTICE is hereby given that WISSWANATH ATMARAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to BORAH HAPTOOLLA ALLIBHAI and COMPANY the DWELLING-HOUSE and STABLE erected on the Fazendaree ground, situate without the Fort at Narron Dhurroo Street or Bar Bhai Molla, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Borah Hyderally Cassumjee, on the west by the property of Borah Hyderally Bhai Meeya, on the south by the sweepers' passage, and on the north by the public passage. All and every persons or person having claims against the abovementioned property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to R. J. ABRAHAM, Esq., Solicitor for the Purchaser, at his Office, No. 2, Oak Lane, in the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઅેલ કંપની (લીમિટેડ.)
"યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંયની લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY the 1st July 1868, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of appointing an Inspector or Inspectors in conformity with Article 10 of Section XCV. of Act No. XIX. of 1857, and to fix his or their remuneration if necessary.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd June 1868.

PURIFIED EXTRACT OF
LIME JUICE & GLYCERINE
Cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to
THE HAIR;
Prevents the formation of dandriff, and keeps the scalp soft and cool.

Prepared and sold in Bottles at Rs. 1·0 and Rs. 2·0 each, by
TREACHER & COMPANY,
(*LIMITED*),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NURSERY BISCUITS
as used in
THE ROYAL FAMILY.
Supplies of
ROBB'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS,
direct from the Bakery, by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,
in tins at

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 4·0	Rs. 5·0.

BRIDGE'S, SARSAPARILLA.

CAUTION!
THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY are
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
who, by a special arrangement are enabled to offer; to *dealers* the advantage of liberal quotations, to the *retail consumer*, continually fresh supplies of this valuable remedy.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
LUMBAGO, &c., &c.
Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed TREACHER AND COMPANY, (LIMITED) his Soleagents in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated.
MURRAY'S SPECIFIC
FOR
GOUT RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,
Extensively ordered by the faculty for many years past.
Sold in bottles at

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 3 as. 8	Rs. 4-0

TREACHER, & COMPANY, (LD.)
Bombay and Poona.

DYSENTERY & DIARRHŒA,
THE SPECIFIC
for these diseases supplied BY COMMAND to the Governments of
BENGAL, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS,
COMPOUND BAEL POWDER,
Prepared by J. F. Pogson.
Sold in Sealed Tins by the SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

HOWARDS' QUININE.
A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 2—Rs 4, and Rs. 8.
LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
Bombay and Poona.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.
A large supply of this fine Wine on board the ship "MIRELLA," just arrived in harbour. Orders can be registered at

Cash.	Credit.
Quarts per dozen... Rs. 40	Rs. 45
Pints „ 4 „ 22	„ 24

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS
JUST RECEIVED.
Rouch's Photographic Tent.
Dallmeyer's New Patent Portrait Lenses.
„ „ Carte de Visite Lenses.
Rose Portrait Carte de Visite Lens.
Glass Baths and Dippers.
Best Patent Glass Plates.
Albumenized Paper, by Spencer and Thomas.
Thomas' new Negative Collodion.
„ „ Negative Varnish.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED
GREEK WINES,
just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as	Credit. Rs. Rs.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 0	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 0	23 0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; *Punch*, *5th Aug.* 1865.		
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 0	23 0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour, would suit to a marvel the first course of fish."—*Times*, *7th September* 1865.		
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 0
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine.—*Times* 7th September 1865.		
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20 0	23 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour." R. Druitt, M. D., Reporton Wines 1866.		
SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 0	31 0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the ST. ELIE, a famous "wine of night," —*London Review July 22nd.* 1865.		
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour	28 0	32 0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin." *Sat. Review* 12 Aug. 1865		
THERA; A full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36 0	40 0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment." *Saturday Review*, 12th August 1865.		
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD,	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land & Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

A CARD.—As much dissatisfaction has been expressed in Bombay, and at the Outstations, by the Constituents of Government Ice House, as regards the failure of supplies of Ice, the Managers beg to intimate, that as the lease stands at present, the Lessees have no power whatever to guard the interests of their Constituents, but must at any time be liable to a run on the Ice House, by Ice consumers who have never given the undertaking any support whatever. This is evidently so unfair to the Constituents of Government Ice House, the Managers hope to arrange so as to prevent a recurrence of the present state of matters.

The Managers beg to state to their Constituents, that a pressure of five months ordinary Ice demand was brought to bear upon Government Ice House in the short space of six weeks only, commencing from 1st May. If there had been any clause in the lease to protect the Constituents, the Managers would gladly have availed themselves of same. But as the lease stood the Managers were obliged to sell to all comers, to the detriment of those who had patronised the undertaking from the first.

This, the Managers were aware, was most unfair to their Constituents, who out of common justice should have had the preference.

While regretting that the Constituents Government Ice House should be temporarily inconvenienced, the Managers trust to arrange, so in future they will have ample protection.

The Managers on behalf the Lessees beg to return their most cordial thanks to those who gave their countenance to the undertaking, and also pledged themselves that the former Constituents shall been considered first and fore most, before all others, should they (the Managers) succeed in obtaining a clause in the lease for the benefit of their Constituents, which they hope to do. And perhaps the time is not far distant when those who patronised Government Ice House, previous to 1st May, may not regret that they came forward to the support of an undertaking, which could never have failed, temporarily even, were it not for an oversight in framing the lease, which every one cannot fail to see can be easily remedied.

Once more thanking their Constituents on behalf the Lessees, for the very liberal patronage extended to the undertaking, and regretting the temporary inconvenience to all concerned, the Managers beg most respectfully to claim the indulgence of their former Constituents as well as the public, pending generally, arrival ship "Eddystone" from Boston.

Government Ice House, 2 Apollo Street,
Bombay, 23rd June 1868.

THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.

DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWBHANKER GOVERDHAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Report; Government Finding on the Wet Dock Question; Mr. Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme.

The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions egistered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NOW READY.

THE
SECOND EDITION
OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE second edition contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, which will come in force on the 15th inst., and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations, which come in force to-day.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.' steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 23rd at 2 P.M; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the everal Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 26th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Date of Departure.	*Mail closes.*	*After-packet.*
OVERLAND MAIL, ...	June 23rd.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	„	„	„
China Mail	June 26th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	„	„	„
Penang	„	„	„
Singapore..	„	„	„
Hongkong..	„	„	„
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	July 10th.	„	„
Cape of Good Hope ..	„	„	„
Nat l	„	„	„
Reunion	„	„	„
St. Helena	„	„	„
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf..	„	„	„
Bussorah	„	„	„
Bagdad	„	„	„
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 16th.	„	„
Kurrachee	„	12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.	„

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1868.

THE *Tomahawk* and several of the lower order of English papers have lately been wont to imitate the Vernacular Press of India in drawing most dismal pictures of the vices of British society. We are informed that we are peculiarly coarse and brutal profligates and infidels; that we take our morality from France and our religion from Germany; and that our social manners are fast becoming worse than those of the worst times of the Roman Empire. Such a description is of course one-sided, as people who make a living by satire can hardly afford to be fair. In India where the natives, especially the half-educated youngsters, look with malicious jealousy upon our superiority, it is one of the most important duties of the Press to state the plain truth; and, at the risk of being thought egotistical, to show how, in spite of vicious anomalies, the great heart of our nation is sound and honest. Trade brings so much wealth to England as perhaps to justify the remark of Napoleon about the nation of shopkeepers, yet the Volunteer movement has shown the world how easily we can change to the character of warriors. Our religion may admit of antique superstitions and illogical tenets; yet after all it has been the foundation of much that is noble in individual men. The monopolies of the Peerage, the Army, and Church living, may be open to theoretical objection, yet most Englishmen approve of them, except when the occasional blockhead is appointed to a lucrative responsibility. The Indian Governments require that every Magistrate should know the law, instead of trusting to his karkoon as the Justices in Petty Sessions do in England; yet in the latter courts few cases of real iniquity occur unless where the accused happen to be poachers. The attempt to convict Governor Eyre of felony undoubtedly blemishes the reputation of the Jamaica Committee; but that Committee is the representative only of a small class of but little political importance. Yet, although the practical character of the English causes innovation to seem distasteful, to the same trait we must ascribe all that sympathy with progress which, during the last century, has conquered most of the physical impediments with which man has to contend. It would seem, now, as if war as much as peace teaches us new applications of mechanical powers to increase comfort as well as safety. The Abyssinian expedition does as much credit to our engineering as to our military tactics. When the domestic history of the last fifty years is fairly written, it will be found that scientific and material improvements have been a greater means of raising the working classes than any extension of political knowledge. They have risen by the power which knowledge brings; but this power was the result of the fusion of ideas, the chances of enterprise afforded by such things as railways, steamboats, the electric telegraph, and cheap newspapers. The artisan classes thus made themselves fit for political influence before they aspired to it; the change being gradual there was no violent opposition from vested interests nor enmity of class to class. The common people of England are now free, and our position has been reached without any bloodshed or revolution, change of dynasty or decay of that respect for law which is the highest security for the public peace. We do not go to war for an idea, but neither do our Ministers attempt the *coupd'etat* or threaten the welfare of Europe by an enforced conscription. It may be that our method of reform is sluggish, but this is better, in the long run, than effecting a general improvement at the expense of vested interests, and by the misery of individuals. The nation has learned the wisdom of the Benthamite warning against destroying expectations fostered by the law, and so lessening the security of property. The subjects of a despotism, whether in Asia or Europe, can hardly understand our system of compensating the owners of land required for railways or other public purposes. Although Parliament failed to make sufficient amends to the slave-owners in the West Indies, still the principle was admitted and a precedent established, while the abolition was completed without any such civil war as has desolated the United States. A similar question has now arisen in connection with the Irish Church, and it is hard to say which is to be admired most:—the justice which we are likely to show to the people of Ireland, or the justice which Mr. Gladstone has promised to be done to all the bishops, parish clergymen, and even curates whose prospects the disestablishment is likely to injure. The Irish Church has been tolerated by the bulk of the people, whose ignorance of political speculation prevents them from feeling the sting of the grievance; its continuance, though politically indefensible, does not impair their material comfort, or take away any of their hopes of rising in life. But its disestablishment will undoubtedly leave most of its clergy without occupation; their *prestige* and regular incomes will cease, and to go out to the colonies would, in most cases, be equivalent to banishment. Some harsh economists will most likely be found to say that, as the church is a State church Government has a right to dispense with their services at any time when an imperial policy makes such a step necessary. So doubtless it has, but at the same time a policy wider than imperial, an equity higher than present expediency, demands that the clergy who will be the principal sufferers, and who are really to be pitied, should be amply provided for. They entered the establishment before any of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions had been thought of; many of them had got into comfortable livings before Mr. Gladstone had written his book in defence of establishments in the abstract. It would even be well if the ultramontane Protestants, who talk sometimes as if there had been no Christianity till the time of Henry VIII., would recollect that the Reformation was not effected without such cruel confiscations and injustice as would disgrace any religion in the world. The formerly established clergy, the monks and nuns, and all their dependents, were turned out of their homes and possessions, and of course became the most bitter sectaries and enemies of the State. No wonder they took the first opportunity of revenging themselves in the reign of bloody Mary. No wonder that we had religious wars till the time of Queen Anne. To illustrate the subject more clearly, we may instance the parallel case of the East India Company's services when the direct Government of the Crown began. A similar guarantee of vested interests will probably be given to the Irish clergy, and it is to be hoped that such a guarantee will be adhered to as justly as in the case of the Company's officers when Major Jervis brought its infractions to the notice of Parliament. Such a measure will prevent much ill-feeling. It will, besides, be another example of that public honesty and good faith which characterise England more than any other country, and which our revilers might be advised to note, mark, and inwardly digest before recommencing those common-place moralisings and truisms which make our so-called comic papers the most dreary of periodicals.

THE *Deccan Herald* announces the death of Lieut. Edward Gambier Serle, of H. M.'s 46th Regiment, which occurred at Poona on Sunday last.

THE following General Order, from the Military Department, dated the 21st instant, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—"The Secretary of State for India has intimated the intention of Her Majesty's Government to grant six months' donation batta to the Military and Naval forces engaged in the Abyssinian expedition. Rolls should be submitted in the usual manner."

THE following telegram from Simla, dated 20th inst., was published in yesterday's *Times of India*:—

In the new Furlough Rules, the distinction between furlough on sick certificate and on private affairs is nearly abolished. Officers may obtain leave on an allowance of 50 per cent. of their pay and allowances, up to a maximum of £1,200 per annum, the minimum being £250 per annum. Furlough for two years will be allowed without forfeiture of the shares of Lord Clyde and the Head Quarters Staff to whom is allotted between nine and ten lakhs. The third distribution is not expected to be of large amount, as the whole of the balance remaining for distribution can scarcely exceed five lakhs.

We are glad (says the *Madras Athenæum*) to learn that an attack has been made on that illogical ruling of the Secretary of State on annuities to daughters of subscribers to the Military Fund, which we have condemned, not only on account of its absurdity, but also on account of its unfairness to daughters born before a date arbitrarily fixed upon. Three Majors-Generals, nine Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, five Majors, and four Captains have sent up petitions to Government praying that all daughters of subscribers may be put on the same footing as those born subsequently to the 7th June 1867. Their prayer has been recommended by the Local Government for favourable consideration, and the Supreme Government hopes that it will meet with such favourable consideration as the Secretary of State can bestow upon it.

THE report of the Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council on the Bill "for repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary," has been published. The enactments repealed in whole or in part are 109 in number, and from 66 to 34 years of age. One of these, of the year 1802, prohibits British subjects (excepting King's Officers serving under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and the Civil Covenanted Servants of the Company, and their Military Officers) from residing at a greater distance from Fort Saint George than ten miles, unless they render themselves amenable to the Courts of Adawlut in Civil Suits. Another prohibits Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue, lending money to Zemindars, independent Talookdars, or other actual proprietors of land, or dependent Talookdars or farmers of land holding farms immediately of Government; and prohibits Europeans of any description holding possession of lands that may be mortgaged to them, or purchasing or renting lands for erecting houses or buildings, for carrying on manufactures or other purposes out of the

noons it was possible to have, and all disposed one to that pleasant quiet of mind or peaseful contentment which is so rarely experienced. But even here it was not to last. Soon we arrive at the chateau with its silent mournful-looking domestics, its grave-like quiet, and its sad suggestiveness of the fate of the really good man who had founded it and watched its growth. I reproached myself with vulgar curiosity in coming as a sight-seer to a spot which would have been more fittingly approached with respectful solemnity. The guardian on duty enquired my purpose. I told him I was a stranger wishing to see the inside of the *chateau*. It was closed to strangers. Had I an order? "No," I replied, "I have no order, but I am an Englishman on my way home, and have only the remainder of the day to stay in Trieste. Most probably I will never pass this way again." This decided the matter in my favour, for after some consultation with another guardian I was admitted.

I am not good at describing matters in detail. I can only state general impressions, and the impression which the interior of the *chateau* produced on me was that, although I had seen castles and palaces and other buildings worthy of note in the United Kingdom, in Paris, and other parts of France, in Belgium, Holland, on the Rhine, in Switzerland, in Italy, and out of Europe, I had never seen anything in which such a vast amount of the most exquisite taste had been displayed as in Miramar. I had seen far richer collections, and far more expensively furnished buildings, but never anything where floors and ceilings, furniture, walls, and draperies, in fact every square inch evinced that wonderful cultivation of mind which has left its impress on Miramar. On one of the tables was a printed note or card sent from our own excellent Sovereign on a certain *jour de l'an* to her "much-loved Maximilian" as the few lines written by the Queen in German inform us. The attendant and I spoke almost in a whisper, and this with the solemn stillness of the place, still further heightened by the sombre light which made its way through the drawn blinds of the windows, produced, to say the least of it, a peculiar impression. Outside the gardens were laid out with the same excellent judgment and taste. Fountains, grottoes, beautifully kept walks, lakes with small islands, on which were diminutive looking Swiss chalets and Tom-Thumb-looking out-riggers to ferry one across.

Adjoining the *chateau* is the harbour which the Emperor had constructed to contain a small yacht, and some half dozen small boats.

In leaving Miramar I forgot altogether my resolution about small change, or rather forgot the purpose for which I had carried out that resolution—my improvement on Shakespeare did not help me in the least,—and indeed I hope for the honour of the country no English visitor will ever push economy too far with the gentlemanly attendants of the *chateau*. I should say a half sovereign is the least that should be offered, although I must also say I did not see the least approach to anything like the expectation of a fee.

The drive back was as pleasant as that coming out, and after proving to "cocher" that I was not to be done either in the amount of the fare or the value of the paper money, I found that dinner, packing up, and the theatre would consume the remainder of the day.

At a few minutes before middight I found myself on board the steamer for Venice, the saloon of which was a beautiful combination of wood, mosaic, and paintings on wood. This saloon really looked more like some little chamber fitted up expressly for a "great exhibition" than an apartment devoted to the comfort of first-class passengers on a steamer.

The fare, I was told, was so much in hard cash and so much more "in carta," but I think the "damage" was about fifteen shillings. At midnight, after a hard day's work, one does not usually care about scenery, and in the present case I preferred supper, halt bottle Voslauer and bed.

At six A. M. we were close to Venice, coasting along a strip of land that looked to me as if it were going to sea on its own account. At half-past six a black, greasy, repulsive looking Italian *douanier* came on board, and at seven we were at the mouth of the Grand Canal. Our *douanier* was a study, and as a representative of the new Italian nation did not do his nationality much credit. I took him to be lazy in the extreme, averse to ablutions, partial to cheap pomade, to have much of Machiavelli (minus the talent) in his composition, would fight for pay or plunder if he could do no better, and would contrast very badly indeed with similar representatives of the nationality which he imagines his people have chased.

We anchored within a few feet of the hotel I intended staying at, and for going over this short space the gondolier demanded four francs. I had been previously told on the steamer that one franc was sufficient, so I offered two. This was refused and we got to words. As the Venetian got impertinent, I pushed him from my bed-room to which he had brought some things. This was done so suddenly that the fellow had not time for reflection, but when I had got him outside, he turned sharply round, putting at the same time his hand in his pocket and said somewhat fiercely "Abasso le mani, Signore." My blood was getting up, but, as I believe fortunately for me, the German waiter rushed between us and said, "Gehen sie in Zimmer, mein Herr, wir werden zusammen unten gehen." This was decidedly the best advice to follow, so I took it. There was full ten minutes' altercation below which ended, I found, in the fellow's being obliged to go for his card or tariff and having finally to put up with a franc and a half. I was told these men carry knives in their pockets, but whether this is true or not I cannot say. Fully a quarter of an hour after this was over, I saw the fellow prowling about the hotel, and anxious to put to the test what he meant. I put a small revolver in my pocket and went out. Venetian streets are narrow, and at that time of the (Sunday) morning there were few stirring. I passed as close as I could to my friend and need not say that we looked other than lovingly at each other. As he followed me into the next street, I turned round and walked past him again. There was a sort of "would-if-he-dare" "uncertain-of-success" look on the fellow's face that was not argelic. I stopped a few minutes at the corner, and after he had concluded some minor arrangements with his shoes he walked off in a totally different direction to that where he had left his gondola. I saw my worthy friend no more. All stories have morals—this is mine, "Let your landlord settle for your first gondola in Venice."

BOMBAY.

We omitted in yesterday's report of the High Court to show that the partnership case was disposed of by the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.

The weather report of the Sattara collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st ult. informs us that the fall of rain was partial, and the sowing operations were not commenced, except in some villages of the Paleetun and Joolee talookas.

On Sunday morning last a number of labourers were engaged in removing cotton bales from a warehouse in Oomercarry, when suddenly one of the bales fell on a Hindoo woman who was passing along the street at the time. She received severe injuries, and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Yesterday the elephants brought by the "Hahnemann" were landed at Carnac Bunder in the same way as those from the "Compta." The disembarkation of these animals has been conducted by Captain Cowan, and notwithstanding the rough weather, has been effected in a very short time and without any accident whatever.

The height of water in Vehar Lake for the week ending the 20th instant was 49 feet 6 inches, and about the same time last year it was 46 feet 2 inches. The total rainfall up to the same date was 13 feet 9 inches, and for the same period last year it was 2 feet 1 inch.

Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Dugroo Byajee, a goldsmith. Deceased was taken to the hospital yesterday morning, when he declared, in presence of several persons, that he had taken two tolas of white arsenic. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide by taking a dose of arsenical poison.

Yesterday eleven vessels arrived from Annesley Bay, viz.:—the s.s. "Lord Elphinstone," the ships "Premchund Roychund," with one officer, 563 followers, and 3 horses; the "Moderation," with one officer, 260 unfits, and Commissariat stores; the "Royal Standard," with officers and followers; the "Ann," "Bernise," "Peerless," "Yanda," "Exonion," "Indomitable," and "Pearl of India."

From the results of the meteorological observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, during last week, we find that between the 15th and the 20th, the barometer ranged from 29·687 to 29·793; the mean temperature rose from 80·9° to 83·9°; the movement of wind ranged from 578 to 648 miles in 24 hours; and the fall of rain for the week was 2·85 inches, making a total for the season of 11·69 inches.

Messrs. Macnee, Thomson, & Warneker yesterday sued Kessowjee Ludha in the Small Cause Court before J. O'Leary, Esq., to recover Rs. 618-15-5, being the amount due and owing by the defendant to plaintiffs on a promissory note signed by the former. The defendant did not appear. The service of the summons and the debt being proved, His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount. Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiffs.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Dhobie Talao concerning the death of one Visram Mahadowjee. On the morning in question, about 10 o'clock, a Hindoo, whilst sitting in his liquor shop, heard the splash of a heavy body falling into the water. He called a neighbour of his and went with him to a well. There they saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. The body was taken out of the well by a policeman. The Coroner recorded a verdict of "accidental death by drowning in a well."

We understand that a serious charge has just been made against a telegraph clerk in Bombay, with regard to the obtaining of Rs. 3,500 by false pretences. The plan on which he is said to have acted is rather expert—carrying, to a mercantile firm in Bombay a pretended telegram from correspondents in Madras asking them to pay the party to whom the telegram was addressed the sum of Rs. 3,500, representing himself to be the third party to whom the telegram had been sent, and thereby obtaining the money. We believe that a magistrate's warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the supposed deliuquent.

On Sunday last a coroner's jury was empannelled at the Girgaum Back Road, on view of the body of one Jamsetjee Nowrojee, a buggy driver. Early on Sunday morning, deceased's wife left him and was absent about half an hour, and on her return she found her husband missing. She raised an alarm, and a Parsee went to search for the deceased, and found a stick and clothes belonging to the deceased near a well. He looked into the well and found the body floating, which was taken out by means of grappling irons. The deceased had been suffering from fever, and had been out of his senses. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of delirium from fever.

The mail packets hitherto plying between Galle and Mauritius having been discontinued, correspondence for the Seychelles, Mauritius, and Reunion may be forwarded by the French packets which leave Calcutta on the 3rd, and Madras on the 7th, of each month, reaching Aden on the 22nd, in time for the French packets leaving that place on the 23rd. The abovementioned correspondence can also be sent *via* Bombay by British packet to Aden, and thence by French packet to the Seychelles, Mauritius, and Reunion, on payment of the enhanced rate of postage. As the Mail packets between Mauritius and Natal have also been discontinued, correspondence for Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Ascension can no longer be sent *via* Mauritius, but will be sent *via* the United Kingdom at the rates already in force for that route.

The following passengers will sail to-day per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Golconda*, Captain R. Dundas, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Loch and 3 children, Colonel and Mrs. Dunsterville and infant, Mrs. Champion and 3 children, Mr. G. Ne'ture, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and 4 children, Captain Gilmore, Mr and Mrs. Thomas and child, Lieutenant H. W. Sudkind, 58th Regiment, Captain and Mrs. Burne and child, Lieutenant J. D. rogers, Lieutenant Flowers, Ensign Kelly, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott and 6 children, Mr. Tetlow, Mr and Mrs. W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. Morris, and Mr. Hinks.—Second class—Mr. and Mrs. Punchard, Mr. J. Young.

For Marseilles.—Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Kinloch, R. A., Mr. J. W. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Vremearne, Mr. and Mrs. Monckton, Mr J. Henderson, Mr. W. Turner, Major Pearson, Rev. G. Hankinson, Mrs. Worsley, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts and 2 children, and European servant, Mr. and Mrs. Macafee and 2 children, and Mr. Barnes.

For Suez.—Second class—Mr. G. Peterson.

Passages by P. and O. Co.'s steamer have been engaged as follows:—

30th June.

For Marseilles.—Mr. E. H. W. Parry, and Mr. G. R. Sandford.
For Southampton.—Mrs. Wood, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Marlow.

We yesterday received from Messrs. Lindley and Warren two photographs, one large and one small size, of the life-boat "Alibaugh" and crew, which were taken about a fortnight ago in the Dockyard. The group has been arranged skilfully and with good taste. Mr. Shuttleworth stands by the boat in the centre of the group; some of the crew stand on each side, while the others stand or sit in different attitudes in the boat. The photographs have been clearly printed, especially the larger one, the only unfortunate thing being that a log of wood in the water, in front of the boat, has been moved up by the swell several times while the photograph was being taken—the result of which is that the picture looks as if Mr. Shuttleworth and two or three of the men had been standing in three inches of water. Otherwise, however, the group has been excellently photographed. The sturdy-looking crew are in uniform, and each is decorated with a medal or medals, of which they seem to be very proud.

We understand that Mr. J. L. Warden, lately Assistant Session Judge at Ahmednuggur, has been appointed Acting Second Magistrate of Police in place of Mr. Chauntrell, who resigned about a month ago to take up the duties of Secretary to the Bank of Bombay Commission, having only held the appointment for less than one month. Mr. Warden was for several years a Civil Servant, but retired from the service and went to England. About two years ago he returned to India, and was appointed to act for Mr. Wedderburn, Assistant Secretary to Government, when that gentleman went to England on leave. After Mr. Wedderburn's return, Mr. Warden, then an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, was appointed Assistant Session Judge at Ahmednuggur; and it will be remembered that about eight months ago a memorial numerously signed by members of the Covenanted Civil Service was presented to Government protesting against the appointment of Mr. Warden to such a post, and urging that the appointment should be given to a Covenanted Civil Servant. The question was referred to the home authorities, and a communication has lately been received from the Secretary of State for India intimating his decision that Mr. Warden should not continue to hold the appointment. Mr. Warden is of an old Civil Service family, and is a relative of Mr. Justice Warden.

Yesterday in the Small Cause Court, a case was called on for hearing before J. O'Leary, Esq., First Judge, in which Alexander Cromarty, master of the ship "William Mitchell," was the plaintiff, and George Stewart, master of the ship "British Princess," was defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 670, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of defendant's ship, the "British Princess" running foul of the plaintiff's ship on the 12th inst. The plaintiff did not appear. Mr. Hurrell, who appeared on behalf of Captain Stewart, applied for costs, on the ground that the defendant and his witnesses were all present in Court. In the monsoon, he said, it no doubt became difficult for shipmasters to come on shore. The case was specially fixed for this day on the application of the plaintiff's advocate, and he was sorry to see that he (plaintiff) was not present in Court. His Honor struck off the cause, and certified Rs. 34, defendant's costs.

Later in the day, Captain Cromarty appeared in Court, and explained to His Honor that on account of some accident he was unable to attend the Court earlier, and he was extremely sorry for it.

His Honor told Captain Cromarty that the case was specially fixed for this day, but as he did not appear at the proper time, he had had no alternative but to strike off the cause. He could, however, give him a fresh summons on the same fee, returnable in ten days.

The following dying declaration of a Mahomedan woman, named Amun Sab, who was stabbed by her husband on Saturday last, was taken before Mr. Nana Morojee, acting third magistrate, on Sunday morning at the Jamsetjee Hospital:—I am a married woman and live at Wajawullee, in Mahim. My husband's name is Mugasab wullud Mahomed Ali. He deals in parched gram and is a hawker. I was married to him at Mahim about three months ago. Ever since then I have lived with him in his house. Nobody else lives with us. We have not lived happily; on the contrary, he often quarrelled with me on account of his food and sundry domestic matters. Yesterday, at about 12 o'clock noon, my husband came home and brought a small penknife with him. He desired me to take care of it, and I kept it with me. There was a wedding at the house of one of our neighbours, and I was there till about midnight, when he, my husband, came and asked me to go home with him. I returned home with him accordingly. Before this he had got from me the aforesaid knife at about four o'clock in the afternoon. On my return home, my husband desired me to lie down on the bed. I said I would do so presently after I had washed my feet. On this he secured the door of the room in which we then were from inside with a lock, and with the aforesaid knife began to cut me. He cut me all over my body, especially about my chest, till I was in a pool of blood. I cried aloud but none came to rescue me. At last he opened the door and left with the knife. People then collected together, and I was brought by the police to this hospital. He was in liquor. I can hardly breathe, so mortally have I been wounded. I cannot say whether or not I shall survive. The man who is now standing before me is my husband.

Prisoner, after hearing the above deposition explained to him from the very commencement declined cross-examination.

The woman now lies in a precarious state in the hospital. The prisoner was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife by stabbing her with a knife, and was remanded to jail till the recovery or death of the woman.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.—22nd June.

Hydrabad, Sind, 22nd, 10-55 A. M.—Oomerkote office opened this day.

STEAMER REPORTS.—22nd June.

Madras, 20th, 4 P. M.—Mail steamer "Bengal" from Galle anchored.

Cochin, 21st, 2-45 P. M.—Steamer "Scotia" sailed for Galle.

Galle, 18th, 1-30 P. M.—Steamer "Mooltan," sailed for Suez.

WEATHER REPORTS.—22nd June.

Vingorla, 21st, 4 P. M.—Weather cloudy thermometer 85; wind S. W. strong; rain 53.

Carwar, 21st, 4 P. M.—Fair, wind S. W.; barometer 30·05; thermometer 83; rain ·02 cents.

Carwar, 22nd, 10 A. M.—Cloudy, easterly wind; barometer 30·03; thermometer 81; fall of rain 27 cents.

Kglapore, 22nd, 12 noon.—Weather rainy; wind S W.; thermometer 77.

Peumben, 22nd, 12 noon—Calm and fine day.

Galle, 22nd, 9 A. M.—Calm and fine day; thermometer 83.

Cochin, 22nd, 11-40 A.M.—Weather fine; rainfall 22 cents; thermometer 80; barometer 30·060; N. W. winds; sky cirrucumulnas.

Tuticorin, 22nd, 11 A. M.—Light easterly winds; thermometer 94; weather fair.

Mangalore, 22nd, 3 P. M.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. by W.; thermometer 81·50; barometer 29·92; rainfall 60 inches 98 cents.

FORT POLICE COURT.—22nd June.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

A Woman Assaulted by an American.—Joseph Warren, an American overseer, was charged with committing an aggravated assault on a woman named Chandlee, residing in Patton Street. A police sepoy deposed that whilst on duty last night he heard an alarm raised by the prosecutrix, who was a kept mistress of the prisoner. He went to the spot and saw the prisoner carry her out and then go inside and shut the house door. The woman was bleeding and was taken to the hospital where she said the prisoner had made the cuts on her body. It seemed that this woman was in the Jamsetjee Hospital slightly injured, and the case was adjourned for a week pending her recovery.

Carrying Liquor into the Barracks.—Bastio Davis was charged with taking or attempting to take fermented liquor into the military quarters of the 23rd at Colaba, without permission in writing from the commanding officer. The soldier who had arrested him deposed that he had known the prisoner making a practice of this for the last two months. He was sentenced to receive five stripes with a light cane on the bare butttocks.

Gambling.—Hazee Ally and Furas Mulack, described as gambling-house keepers, were charged with keeping a gambling-house in Bengalhose Cazee Mula, and six other men were charged with being found gambling therein on the 14th instant. A police sepoy deposed that he had a warrant to apprehend the first two prisoners, had searched the house, and found the prisoners sitting in a circle on the ground playing with dice and money. The first and second prisoners were fined Rs. 25 and another Rs. 20, with the alternative of imprisonment with hard labour for a month each; and the rest were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each. The sum of Rs. 13-12 found on the ground was ordered to be put in the poor-box.

Furious Driving.—Hormusjee Bomanjee was charged with driving a vechicle in a rash and negligent manner. A hackerny driver stated that he met prisoner driving a buggy in Duncan Road, that his horse was galloping so furiously that one of the wheels of the buggy got on the footpath and the other injured one of the legs of a bullock that witness was driving. The prisoner was fined Rs. 12, of which Rs. 8 was ordered to be paid to the prosecutor as compensation for the injury done his bullock.—Abdool Raymon Shaik Ally, a buggy driver, was charged with driving his vehicle so rashly in Mandavee Road on the 13th instant as to cause injury to Dhondee Vittal—still in the hospital. The prisoner was had been on bail of Rs. 100 from each of two sureties and Rs. 200 from himself was remanded for another week.

Charge of "Poking" a Parsee with a Knife.—Richard Shaw, a seaman, was charged with having committed an aggravated assault on Sorabjee Pestonjee, on Breach Candy Road, on the 18th instant. One witness said he saw the prisoner in a pan sooparee shop and that he took out a knife and "poked" the Parsee Sorabjee with it. Another witness said the Parsee told him he had been "poked;" but the case was dismissed.

Cruelty.—Suddoo Junnoo and Krishna Baboo were each fined Rs. 2, and Shaik Ahmed was fined on rupee for torture to their bullocks.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—22nd June.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Chinia Mootaswamee was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in criminal breach of trust, thirty dollars, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Sheik Runjan Sheik Jawoo. Prosecutor is a trooper in the 3rd Cavalry. Whilst at Zoulla he gave the prisoner thirty dollars in order that the might take care of them. On their return to Bombay, complainant asked for the money, when he found that except a few dollars, the prisoner had applied the whole of the money to his own use. His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction.

A Drunken Engine Driver.—Edward Jeonett, an engine driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with being drunk on the premises of the company, at the Byculla station, on the 20th inst. The defendant admitted the offence and His Worship fined him two rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp.)

(Monday, 22nd June.)

SUIT WITH REGARD TO BILLS OF LADING.

The suit at the instance of the firm of Kirparam Himutram, Bombay, against the B. I. S. N. Company was again before the Court to-day. As reported in Monday's *Gazette*, the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 3,569 as the alleged value of two bales or packages of white mull which, together with two other packages, one consisting of twist and the other of white mull, were shipped on board the s·s. "Arabia" belonging to the defendants, and sailed on the 15th January 1867. To-day His Lordship called two servants of the plaintiffs and examined them as to the goods shipped, and then proceeded to dispose of the case under these issues:—

1. Whether the goods in the amended plaint mentioned were shipped on board the steamer *Arabia* as alleged in the said plaint?

2. Whether the plaintiffs are barred from recovering any damages in this suit by the seventh condition on the bill of lading, mentioned in the plaint?—which condition states:—

A written declaration of the contents and value of goods is required by the company, and must be delivered by the shipper to the company's agent with the bills of lading. A wrong description of contents or false declaration of value shall release the company from all responsibility in case of loss, seizure, or detention, and the goods shall be charged double freight on the real value, which freight shall be paid previous to delivery.

3. Whether, having regard to the eleventh condition on the said bill of lading, defendants are liable in damages beyond the sum of Rs. 500 for each of the two bales in the said plaint, alleged not to have been delivered to the defendants?—the condition providing as follows:—

The company will not be liable for any single package of cargo beyond the value of Rs. 500, unless additional freight at half specie rates has been paid for value above Rs. 500, and in all cases where claims are made, proof of loss must be furnished.

4. Whether the defendants wrongfully converted to their own use, and deprived the plaintiffs of the use of, the said goods?

His Lordship in giving judgment said the plaintiffs' counsel had held that their broker had informed the chief officer of the "Arabia" of the contents of the bales, and that that officer had entered these as sundries; but this misconduct, or something very like it, on the part of the officer did not dispose of the case. Mr. Muncharam, who seemed to have been a writer at the Custom House, had given a pass for the goods, and in that it was stated that five packages had passed through the Custom House—one of twist and four of white mull—and it was, in an endeavour to obtain some explanation of that occurrence, that he had this morning put these two witnesses into the box and put some questions to them. He could not, however, say that these had thrown much light on the case, but they stated—what no doubt might be true—that the fifth package, which was by mistake included in that export bill, was really not intended for the party to which the rest was consigned. The export bill after having served its purpose of passing the goods through the Custom House officers was brought to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and that circumstance certainly cleared the plaintiffs of the allegation of having concealed this pass till after the bill of lading was signed. Moreover the evidence of Motoomull, the plaintiffs' broker, and that of Mr. McFadyen from the office of the agents of the defendants, showed clearly that the export bill was not sent to W. Nicol & Co. at any time for the purpose of enabling them to make out their bills of lading, and further that it was not the practice to send such for that purpose—for these two witness had distinctly stated that these bills of lading were made out from the mate's receipts at the ship. Then Motoomull, who was the person that had transacted the business, stated that he made over the four packages to the chief officer of the "Arabia," telling him that he did not know what the contents of any one of these packages were, and that he had not the Custom House pass with him. This certainly was not mis-description and, further, Motoomull said it was the usual practice in cases where the Custom House officer was not informed as to the contents of the bales, simply to enter them as "sundries";—and in this case the chief officer, *ex necessitate* adopted that useful word of description, "sundries," Under these circumstances it could not be said that there was any mis-description of the goods given by the agent of the plaintiffs to the defendants when the bill of lading was being made out;—on the contrary the plaintiffs' agent simply said there was something in the bales, he did not know what, and according to the usual practice, the defendants in ignorance described the contents as "sundries." Mr. McPherson, the connsel for the defendants, had resorted to the practice not uncommon among gentlemen at the bar, that of "blowing hot and cold," first contending that the description of these goods, as contained in the export-permit, had not been presented at all to the defendants at the time of making out the bill of lading as the contract of parties, and that therefore there was no description given, and then arguing that there had been a mis-description, when it became convenient for his case to hold to the latter argument. From the evidence on both sides His Lordship thought the first of the views held by the learned gentleman was the correct one; and even assuming that in the Custom House pass the goods had been wrongly described—as His Lordship thought they had been, as well as over-valued—still that mis-description was not in regard to the making of the contract, for that pass did not reach W. Nicol & Co. till the bill of lading was signed and the contract thus completed. Under these circumstances he did not think the condition helped the defendants, because apart altogether from its provisions they had signed the bill of lading through their then agent, Mr. Nurse, and had entered into the contract without any description at all of the goods, and therefore they must be taken to have waived this condition so far as regarded the description. It would have been otherwise had there been a description previous to the making out of the contract, for then the plaintiffs would have been in a very bad plight indeed. The next question arose on the eleventh condition, and it was not contended that there had been any extra freight paid. He was clearly of opinion that the plaintiffs did not comply with this condition or make any attempt to do so; when they were satisfied that the goods were of more value than Rs. 500 per bale it lay with them to state that in making out the bill of lading; and as they had not done so, and thus failed to stipulate for responsibility of the company for the full value, the defendants were entitled to be satisfied that that did not exceed Rs. 500,—and even had the extra freight been offered but not accepted, this condition would not have been satisfied. An attempt had been made by Mr. Dunbar to hold that this extra freight was not charged but for specie and valuable goods. That might be so—it might be that these were all the company were sharp in looking after;—but when the condition was there, and when a party came to claim from the company a higher risk than Rs. 500, then it appeared to His Lordship to be necessary that they should have paid for more than Rs. 500. The bill of lading was not signed till after the ship had sailed, and as it seemed that the company was guided in that by the mate's receipt—which in the port of Bombay was always regarded as *prima facie* evidence of shipment—and that the Custom House pass was never looked to, and brokers must be taken to know the general practice and therefore suppose that the company was liable only for Rs. 500, unless they particularly stated the value to be higher. His Lordship here reviewed the evidence, and then said that he must hold the defendants bound by the contract entered into subsequent to the sailing of the ship, and accordingly there must be verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000, but he did not see his way to giving them their costs. The finding on the issues was—first, in the affirmative and for the plaintiffs; second, for the plaintiffs and in the negative, third in the affirmative and for the defendants. On the fourth issue His Lordship thought it unnecessary to come to any finding as on the others alone he gave judgment—decree for Rs. 1,000.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Purushram Wasudev—Appellant
vs.
Ramkrishna Shreedhar Sukthankur and the Collector of Ratnagrey.—Respondents.

The full facts of the case will appear from the following judgment:—The plaintiff in this suit is the member of a family whose surname is Modak, who hold a half share in the hereditary office of kulkurni, in the village of Trimbak, Turf Salsee, in the collectorate of Ratnagherry; and he instituted this action to have the right of himself and the other members of his family declared to this half share, and to obtain an order directing that he should discharge the duties of the office in rotation and receive his share of the emoluments. In the plaint it was admitted that the plaintiff brought another suit against the defendant Sukthanekur for the possession of the other moiety of the wuttan, which he had obtained, it is alleged, without right. Both the defendants answered, that the appointment was legal and proper. The office was an hereditary office, in which there were many sharers, and the Collector called upon them to nominate some one among their number to officiate. This they did not do, and the Collector, therefore, with the assent of some of their number, nominated under Section 4, Act 11 of 1841, the defendant Sukthanekur, who had been officiating since 1840. The effect of this order, which also directed that the entire emoluments of the wuttun, namely, Rs. 38-2-9, annually, should be appropriated as remuneration for the officiating incumbent, was to deprive plaintiff of all immediate benefit from his share and led to the institution of this suit. The date of the order complained of does not appear, but the appointment of defendant Sukthanekur appears to have been communicated to plaintiff Modak in 1853. The objections taken to the appointment were that defendant Sukthanekur was not among the number of sharers, and therefore not eligible for nomination; and that the appointment to make it valid required the sanction of the Governor in Council, which had not been given.

The Joint Judge, Mr. Izon, held that as the nominee of the Collector was in possession of a share in the hereditary office when the appointment was made, the appointment was legal, though it was subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, which approval did not appear to have been obtained; but that this defect would not entitle the plaintiff to a decree such as he claimed, namely, to have his right declared to partake in the duties of the office and to share in the emoluments. He therefore rejected the claim, but directed that each party should bear his own costs.

In special appeal it has been contended that the decree of the Joint Judge was against the weight of the evidence, and that the Collector's order was illegal and could not be upheld. We are of opinion that the decree of the Joint Judge was correct and that the prayer of the plaintiff as contained in the plaint cannot be complied with. No one has disputed his right to the share of the wuttun, which forms the subject of this suit, nor has the Collector's order deprived him of that right, and the possession of this share does not entitle him to have an injunction against the Collector to admit him to perform the duties of the office or to share in the emoluments, which are the demands which he now makes. It is clear that the office is an hereditary office, and that it belongs to the class of offices for the regulation of which Act 11 of 1843 was passed; and consequently that it was competent to the Collector, on the failure of the whole body of sharers, to nominate a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of the office to select one of the shareholders for that purpose, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. It is not disputed that when the defendant Sukthanekur was nominated by the Collector he was in the enjoyment of a certain shares so that the objection which has been taken to the appointment on the ground of the selection of a person who is not a shareholder cannot be maintained. The Collector could only deal with the actual possessors of shares, and the fact that the title of the defendant Sukthanekur was contested by plaintiff (who has brought a separate action to recover the share, which the Collector found in Sukthanekur's enjoyment,) would in no way render the appointment illegal at the time it was made. The only flaw which the plaintiff has been able to point out in the Collector's proceedings is that the approval of the Governor in Council is not shown to have been obtained in this nomination; but this omission would form no ground for the institution of a claim such as the plaintiff has brought, nor could any Court declare that as the joint holder with many others of a half share he had a right to discharge the duties of the office, or to appropriate a specific portion of the emoluments. It has been decided that the Collector can allot the entire emoluments derivable from an hereditary office as remuneration to the person who officiates, and no sharer can claim as of right to discharge the duties in consequence of his being the holder of a share, or to appropriate any particular portion of the emoluments, until a proper remuneration shall have been provided for the person who may officiate. We affirm the decree of the Joint Judge. Costs on appellant.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—22nd June.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

H. S. Carter v. *Din Mahomed.*

The plaintiff appeared in person, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Khunderao.

The plaintiff in this case is a solicitor of the High Court, and the defendant a converted Mussulman. The action was brought to recover Rs. 300-5-9, being the amount due from the defendant to plaintiff on his, the defendant's, undertaking to pay to plaintiff, the balance of costs taxed between Attorney and client on the 20th September 1866 in the case of *the Queen* v. *Abdool Rahimon and others.*

Mr. Carter said the undertaking was in writing, and handed a guarantee paper to Mr. Khunderao.

Mr. Khunderao objected the admission of the document on the ground that it did not state any consideration.

Mr. Carter.—It does state consideration.

Mr. Khanderao.—We deny the execution of the document.

Mr. Narayen Crustna Lad said he saw the defendant sign the undertaking.

Mr. Khunderao objected to the document being admissible in evidence on the ground that it was not properly stamped.

Mr. Carter.—It has been ruled by Sir Joseph Arnould that a guarantee does not require a stamp.

His Honor considered that a guarantee did not require a stamp.

Mr. Narayen continued,—Defendant is a converted Mussulman. After he got the document from defendant, he made it over to Mr. Carter. Defendant said that he had a shop in the Bhendy Bazar and that he would pay the money; witness left Mr. Carter's office in March 1865. There were several persons present when the guarantee was executed.

Anundrao Damodhur, a clerk in the office of Mr. Carter proved that he was present when the guarantee was signed by the defendant.

Mr. Carter said he saw the document executed by the defendant. It was signed by him after the prisonrs were convicted. Defendant was desirous of some steps to be taken to set aside the judgment, and he asked witness what steps should be taken for that purpose. He said he would not do anything more in the matter, unless his costs were paid. His clerk told him that defendant was willing to stand security for the costs. He signed a guarantee. After the guarantee was signed witness applied to the Advocate General for a certificate. Pending the application to the Advocate General Mr. Anstey was instructed to mention the case to the Court Afterwards the Advocate General refused to give the usual certificate, and nothing further was done in the case.

This closed Mr. Carter's case, and Mr. Khunderao said he would not advise his client to go into the box. He would only ask the Court to consider the question of stamp.

His Honor.—I have already stated that it does not require a stamp. His Honor then entered a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 300.5-9 with costs.

Bombay, Burmah and Trading Company v. *Hubib Varim.*

This action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 512-13-11, being the amount of balance due by defendant to plaintiffs.

Mr. J. T. Hewett appeared on behalf of Messrs. Wallace & Co., and stated that this action was instituted against the defendant in February last, but he having paid fifty rupees on account and promised to pay the remaining by instalments, the case was not proceeded with. He failed to pay the instalments and hence the present action. Defendant had signed two promissory notes for Rs. 346-6 reas and Rs. 924-98 reas respectively.

Defendant admitted having signed the notes, but contended that the timber promised to be sold to him was first delivered by the plaintiffs. He was under the impression that the case was settled.

Mr. Hewett said that the defendant did not take delivery of the timber, and consequently they were sold by auction and the proceeds were credited to his account.

Defendant stated that he went to them several times but they refused to deliver the timber, he had witnesses, but they were not in court.

His Honor entered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 16th June.

Since the date of my last we have had several dust and thunder-storms, and also rain to the extent in all of upwards of three inches,—from which and atmospheric appearances, the monsoon would appear to have been fully ushered in.

About six hundred of the mahajuns or Banian tradesmen of the town of Gondul came into the station *en masse*, and on Tuesday and Wednesday last besieged the Agency bungalow and clamoured for redress for certain wrongs alleged to have been done them by the Gondul chief. The Political Agent had an interview with them, and after hearing both sides of the question, advised them to apply to their chief in the first instance, and if they failed to receive redress, to appeal to the Agency. The Gondul mahajuns have always been notorious for their insolent bearing and pugnacious propensities, and if they had been ill-treated, I fancy they brought it upon themselves, though I admit that the Gondul talooka is famous for committing oppressions of all sorts on its subjects.

Various changes will shortly take place in the Agency. The Dufturdar "Rao Saheb" Bapoobhai Dyashunker is about retiring on pension, and 1 hear Captain Watson, 3rd Political Assistant, will shortly go on furlongh to England. The selection of Lieutenant G. E. Hancock as an Assistant in this Province appears to be a judicious one, as he is not only a talented and painstaking official, but—what is most needed in a country like this—a civil and courteous gentleman, in which qualities, a certain Assistant I can name, is sadly deficient—*Verb sap.*

The estate of the shareholders of talooka Batwa, Shere Khan and Rustom Khan, has been forfeited to Government in consequence of their having habitually harboured Waghur outlaws. Such has been the fiat of the Government of India. The question of restoring it to the heirs being left open for future consideration.

Amusements, in the shape of cricketing, racing, &c., are talked of as about to take place as soon as the necessary arrangements shall have been made.

SECUNDERABAD, 17th June.

The Fancy Bazaar in behalf of the Female Education Society was opened this evening at 8-30 P.M. The principal projectors and prime-movers of this event are Mrs. Colonel Jones, Mrs. Colonel Mainwaring, Mrs. Colonel Knox, and Mrs. Colonel Roberts. It is a decided success, and the Reverend Mr. Taylor and Mr. P. Somasoondrum ought to be grateful to the abovementioned ladies for their sympathy in the good cause of native female education which they are desirous evidently of promoting to the best of their influence and ability.

Yesterday Mr. Saunders, the Resident of Hyderabad, paid a visit to Secunderabad at 8 A.M. On his arrival at the Ball Rooms a salute of 13 guns boomed forth from the mud battery *alias* the elephant battery, and the band and a company of the 5th Regiment N.I. were present,—the former to strike up "See the Conquering Hero comes," and the latter to "Present arms." At the Ball Rooms were assembled the Brigadier and his Staff and other chief officers of the cantonment, who were all introduced to the new Resident in order. This scarcely occupied half an hour, when the Resident made his exit for Chudderghat: 13 guns were again fired, and the 5th Regiment's band struck up "Old Uncle Ned." The Nizam has not seen Mr. Saunders yet, but it is said that he will do so a few days hence, after which the usual grand entertainment of fireworks and dinner is to be given. It is also reported that

…it to prosper in the United States. …y foundation of whose institutions is the …quality of all human beings in the eye of the law, and of the constitution, and who proclaimed that great devotion in the memorable document by which they first attested their existence as a nation. There is no true democracy where large classes of the community are denied equality of political rights. Every government which permanently divides its people with a governing part and a governed part is an aristocratic government, by whatever name it may be called, and I am convinced that the people of the United States of both political parties are capable of seeing this, and attached as they both are to the general principles of democratic government, only need a persevering appeal to their reason and good feelings to induce them to free their constitution from the remains of the old system of privileged orders and arbitrary disqualifications.—I am, dear Madam, sincerely and respectfully yours, J. S. MILL.—Mrs. Lucy Stone.

THE PROSECUTION OF EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

THE renewed prosecution of Mr. Eyre by the Jamaica Committee is attracting a good deal of public attention. Mr. Charles Buxton having been remonstrated with by one of his constituents for subscribing to the prosecution fund, defends himself in a letter which has been published. Mr. Buxton says:—

I have not, as you think, denounced Mr. Eyre for his conduct during the suppression of the disturbances. So far from it, I have repeatedly said that much allowance was due to a governor in a time of great panic and emergency; and I have deliberately refrained from commenting on his conduct during that crisis. On the other hand, I have never wavered in the opinion that there ought to be a judicial investigation into his conduct in putting to death 350 men and women on and after the day of his own official announcement that all disturbance was at an end. That conduct may be shown to have been justifiable, nay, to have exhibited admirable force and firmness. Great numbers of the wise and good think so and you agree with them. But am I really wrong in my opinion that acts of that kind ought to be examined, not in a newspaper controversy but by a competent tribunal? Candidly now, would not you feel that yourself, had these persons not been negroes, but Irish or English men? So long as the demand for that investigation was made upon a charge of murder I refused to concur in it. When that charge was dropped, and the investigation was demanded upon a simple charge of misdemeanour, I could not with honour have stood aloof. You urge that the attempt to prosecute Mr. Eyre in Shropshire, and General Nelson in London, having been made and failed, it is cruel persecution to continue such endeavours. On this point I have felt the greatest hesitation. There is, I admit, a shocking look almost of malignity in such persistence. It is, however, my deliberate judgment that acts of the kind referred to ought not to be condoned from any regard, however honourable and humane, for the feelings of the actor. It would be very painful to me to suppose that these proceedings would entail pecuniary ruin upon Mr. Eyre's family. Happily it is notorious that sums vastly beyond all possible costs are at his disposal. I for one shall be glad to learn that the present Government has undertaken his defence. Many of Mr. Eyre's warmest supporters are my personal friends. I admit and admire their chivalrous spirit. But let me, on the other side, assure you what I know to be true, that Mr. Mill and his coadjutors are swayed by no base ill-will towards Mr. Eyre, but by the most disinterested public spirit and sense of duty. With reference to the statement in this letter that large sums of money are at Mr. Eyre's disposal, the Defence Committee state in an advertisement in the papers that there is not a shadow of foundation for the assertion. "It is a well-known matter of fact that it would have been absolutely impossible for Mr. Eyre in any way to have the expenses of the civil and criminal prosecutions that have been carried on so persistently against him for the last two years but for the generous aid of the public." Sir Roderick Murchison has sent to the *Times* a letter he has received from Lord Overstone enclosing a draft for 200*l.* for the defence of Mr. Eyre. Lord Overstone writes:—

I have hitherto abstained from taking any part, and indeed, from expressing any opinion, with regard to the legal proceedings which for so long a time have been directed against Governor Eyre. But these proceedings have now reached a point at which, it appears to me, he is entitled to look for the sympathy and support of the public. That appeal he has made in a few stirring words which he addressed to the magistrate before whom he was arraigned, and which appear to have excited a spontaneous outburst of approval from the bystanders even in a court of justice. I shall be mistaken if they do not elicit a warm response from many a British heart. Englishmen have always been ready and just in their recognition of services rendered in the faithful discharge of great duties, and at the same time considerate and generous when called upon to discharge the painful duty of criticising errors of judgment which may have occurred in circumstances of perilous emergency, full of difficulty and of danger. These virtues, I trust, are not yet obliterated from our national character. Funds, I understand, are really required for the effectual defence of Governor Eyre, and that pecuniary ruin is one of the cruel and unjust consequences which may arise from the present proceedings. This can never be permitted. I enclose my draft for 200*l.* in discharge of my share of a public duty, which I doubt not will be widely recognized, and if recognized will be cheerfully fulfilled.

The Right Hon. H. J. Addington has also forwarded a cheque for 50*l.* to Sir Roderick Murchison in aid of the "Eyre Defence Fund."

Mr. Eyre's conduct (Mr. Addington writes), in the sudden and fearful emergency in which he was placed may not have been faultless, but he acted, under very difficult circumstances as a brave and honest public servant should act, setting self aside, and looking to the interests of the public alone, such as he viewed them, in a moment of great danger. Both justice and generosity required that if he erred—which is a matter of question—his error should be treated with candour and liberality of spirit. It seems to me that Governor Eyre has not been dealt with in this spirit, and that from first to last he deserved kinder and more indulgent treatment at the hands of his country, which he did his best to serve honestly and faithfully.

Mr. Hamilton Hume also forwards to the papers a letter from Mr. John Humphery, of Clapham Common, who encloses a cheque for 300*l.* for the defence of Mr. Eyre, as a set off to Mr. Buxton's subscription of 300*l.* for the attack.

THE EXECUTION OF BARRETT FOR THE CLERKENWELL OUTRAGE.

MICHAEL BARRETT was hanged on the morning of May 26 in the presence of one of the smallest crowds that has for a long time assembled in front of the Old Bailey to witness a public execution. The demeanour of the people who made up the assembly, their personal appearance, and their apparent listlessness until the supreme moment arrived, indicated an absence of interest in the condemned man himself, or in the "cause" in connection with which he suffered the penalty of the law. A very large proportion of the spectators in Newgate-street looked like respectable working men, or small tradesmen, and the impression upon the minds of many was that these casual witnesses of the way in which we English vindicate the majesty of the law, knowing that executions are henceforth to be conducted privately, had come chiefly to avail themselves of the last chance. Others came doubtless expecting that the vague rumour of a combination to destory the gallows and rescue the prisoner would prove true. It was only the smaller part of the throng, as we looked upon them at all hours of the morning, that bore signs of being regular haunters of the gallows. They strolled about at midnight, watched the cumbrous scaffold and its appurtenances wheeled out and fixed an hour before daybreak, turned into the liquor shops, and drank whenever and whatever they had the opportunity, settled into their places about four in the morning, waxed impatient as the dulness that characterised the crowd, and strolled away again, and later on resumed their places without any pressure or contention for the privilege of getting near the black machine that stretched far into the road. There were a few drunken men, but probably more drunken women, and there were, as ever dirty children in arms brought to take an early lesson in the way their parents were going. Boys, too, from 12 years upwards, but mostly about 16 years of age, appeared in large numbers, restless, and eager for mischief. But it was an unprecedented fact that the scum of the abandoned class, seen hitherto in bodies only at executions and Lord Mayors' shows, were not to be found, and some of the policemen with whom we conversed, and who had attended "hanging" crowds until they knew them as familiar acquaintances, were puzzled, and almost grieved at this retrogression to an extent that under other circumstances would have been very amusing. The crowd at 5 o'clock numbered but a few hundreds. There were more at 12 the previous night, but they dwindled rapidly away after the dragging out of the gallows. The street was barricaded into sections as usual, with the difference that a much larger space was kept clear in front of the scaffold. The square and the barricades were guarded by bodies of police, some of whom were armed with loaded revolvers and cutlasses, and others with only the ordinary staff. They never had easier work under the dingy Newgate walls. The householders opposite, in their anxiety to secure high prices for their windows once more, and for the last time, in many instances overreached themselves, and had the mortification at the last of seeing their friends and acquaintances in the seats that were to have brought in a few pounds by being let to gentlemen who wished with as much ease as possible to see a fellow-creature deprived of his life. Until the hour of execution came theirs must have been a weary vigil.

It was dull work for the crowd, for they had but little to divert them. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the crowd became denser, but never dangerously, and seldom inconveniently so; and it would not be far beyond the mark to say that the influx was chiefly due to the arrivals of workpeople, male and female, who had secured an extra hour for their breakfast in order to take the execution on their way. Early in the morning a sad, anxious-looking man was observed moving nervously in and out of the throng with a white handkerchief in his hand, and he came kneeling, with hands crossed on breast, before the place of doom. It was told in an undertone from group to group that this was one of the Desmonds, and it was subsequently stated that others who were mixed up with them in the late events were present.

The story of the execution is soon told. The living man's knell had been tolling for half-an-hour before he came forth to hush it. Eight o'clock struck, and eyes were strained to the door opening upon the scaffold, and strained in expectation for two minutes. Father Hussey, the Catholic priest who had been attending the convict, was first caught sight of by the people. There was the old cry of "Hats off," the old demonstrations in favour of the pitiable object in the centre of the gallows group, and against the common hangman, who at once took possession of him. These demonstrations should probably be considered more as outbursts of impulsive feeling than either deliberate sympathy with the hanged or hatred of the hanger. The many shouts of "Barrett," mingled with a few cries of "Bravo," and "Cheer up, Barrett," might lead one to suppose they were intelligent proofs of admiration and approval, although they meant little more than recognition. Perhaps Barrett thought so himself, for before resigning himself to Calcraft he slightly bowed to the crowd. But old experience of such scenes leads us to pay but little heed to such ejaculations as expressions of public opinion; and on this occasion, although we heard many a group indignant that a man twice respited should at last be given over to the executioner, and so far making out a case of sympathy with the convict, the demonstrations in his favour were almost unmentionable compared with those customary on other occasions. However, such as they were, they were soon hushed. The sheriffs and officials stood in the background; Barrett, the priest, and Calcraft on the scaffold under the beam. Barrett, after bowing, looked slightly upward, with a light in his eyes that reflected no fear, no dogged obstinacy, no anger, no defiance, no regret. The glance, like his every movement, was eloquent with a marvellous firmness which appeared to be grounded on a far higher basis than the animal daring that the hardened not unfrequently show when brought to this dire extremity. It seemed that Barrett thirsted for and obtained a parting glimpse of the bright sun as it illumined the upturned faces of the expectant crowd, and he then turned away from crowd and sun, and submitted to the degrading ordeal that crowd and sun ought to weep to witness. Calcraft hitched the cord to the chain, slipped the noose over Barrett's head, adjusted it round his neck, drew the white cap over his face, and strapped the lower limbs, not without nervousness, but yet with a business-like air not pleasant to see; the priest, never relinquishing the pinioned hand until the drop fell, continued unceasingly with the devotions suitable for the occasion. Barrett stood upright, motionless as a rock, with head boldy raised, waiting his fate. If his lips moved, the movement could not be seen through the covering, and there was no sound of response to the ministrations of his spiritual adviser. The hand of the reverend gentleman was raised to speed the fleeting spirit when the sound, once heard never to be forgotten, rung out. Calcraft had hurried from the scaffold, and with the hand employed a moment before in a friendly shake with the convict had pulled back the bolt, and the sound heard was the rattle of planks, and the heavy, dull fall of the body to the rope's end. A general outcry of horror from men and boys, and a few piercing shrieks from some women, were fitting accompaniments to the scene. The priest was left alone upon the fixed part of the scaffold, his hand still uplifted, while his late penitent was gyrating horribly in the vacancy below—"a sight to shudder at, not to see." Barrett was a long time before his sufferings were over. Two or three times when the officials considered the work was done, the powerful frame trembled, and the knees shook convulsively. This was repeated even after the "swinging" had been stopped.

Calcraft said that from first to last Barrett spoke never a word; and Father Hussey informed us that the fortitude, and firmness, and penitence shown by him of late have been indescribable. The rev. gentleman regarded him in his spiritual capacity with much satisfaction. We could obtain no other information as to what passed within the prison. The officials certainly admitted the representatives of the press, but displayed as much anxiety to keep them away from the convict as if there was something to conceal or fear. The pinioning is usually done so they may witness it, and often the convict is invited to say anything he may desire with a view to publicity. On this occasion the pinioning was done in secret, very likely in the cell, the condemned man was taken to the gallows by some unknown and hidden route, and the representatives of the press were purposely kept out of hearing until Barrett was beyond the power of speech. The exigencies of the occasion might have rendered this necessary, but we have received no explanation of the extraordinary circumstance which, we should add, is quite a novelty at the Old Baily.

The usual information was not officially given to the press as to the convict's demeanour and actions on the morning of the execution; and the sacred office of the priest of course has the seal of secrecy upon it. The corpse remained suspended a little over an hour and was then cut down, and during the day buried in one of the passages, next to Wiggins, the murderer, previously executed. The crowd lingered until the body was removed, and then with a parting hoot for the hangman, they dispersed. Barrett's whiskers had grown since the trial, and were red and bushy when he came out to die; but when the body was cut down had changed to black.

Alderman Stone and Mr. M'Arthur, sheriffs, and Mr. Davidson and Mr. Roche, under-sheriffs, were the official witnesses of the execution, with Mr. Jonas, the governor, and Colonel Fraser, the police commissioner.

DIVORCE CASE.—BLAND *v.* BLAND AND STORMONT.

THIS case came before the Divorce Court on May 23. In September, 1860, the petitioner, a merchant in Mincing-lane, married the respondent, the daughter of a gentleman in Liverpool. He afterwards took her to Madras, where he became a partner in the firm of Maxwell, Bland and Co. They lived together till March 1863, when the respondent came home for her health. She was followed by her husband in February, 1864, who resumed the cohabitation at Cheshunt. While there they made the professional acquaintance of Mr. Henry James Stormont, a medical man, who was married and had a family. That acquaintance gradually ripened into a close intimacy, and it was suggested that, during the petitioner's absence from home, (for business often took him to Liverpool, London, and elsewhere,) the co-respondent had availed himself of the opportunity to corrupt Mrs. Bland. There was no positive proof of adultery having been committed, but the acts of familiarity were of so frequent and improper a character that if the witnesses were to be believed there could be no doubt of the crime having been committed. In March, 1867, a quarrel took place between Mr. and Mrs. Bland, at which time, it is alleged, Mr. Bland behaved in a violent manner towards his wife, and she thereupon left her husband's house with Mr. Stormont and a Miss Wade, who were staying on a visit with her, and came to London. Mrs. Bland afterwards went to Mr. Stormont's house and remained for about a fortnight with him and his wife, and she then took apartments in the neighbourhood of his house, and was frequently seen walking about in his company. At length a scandal was created, and the vicar of Cheshunt even felt called upon to remonstrate with Mr. Stormont, who alleged professional reasons for the frequency of his visits. This led to a separation, both the respondents leaving Cheshunt. There had been two children of the marriage, and the petitioner claimed 5,000*l.* as damages. The defence was a denial of the adultery, and that the petitioner, by his neglect and cruelty, had driven the respondent to leave his house. She alleged that her intimacy with Mr. Stormont had nothing criminal about it, and that she left her husband's house solely on account of his violence, and her taking a female friend with her was proof that she had not gone off with Mr. Stormont with any improper object. The case was adjourned.

The case was resumed on the morning of the 29th, when the jury with scarcely a moment's deliberation, found for the petitioner on all the issues, and assessed the damages at 1,500*l.*

Decree *nisi*, with costs; but the co-respondent was stated to have become bankrupt.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incoorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants [illegible] and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Good Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £357,525.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	...at lr. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.	
4 do.	...	...at lr. 11 1/8d.	"
3 do.	...	...at lr. 11d.	"
2 do.	...	...at lr. 10 7/8d.	"
1 do.	...	...at lr. 10 3/4d.	"
On demand	...	...at lr. 10 3/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		...at lr. 10 1/4d.	"
Circular Notes		...at lr. 10 1/4.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balances has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 6th June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11	"
3	do.	1/10 7/8	"
2	do.	1/10 3/4	"
1	do.	1/10 5/8	"
On demand		1/10 1/2	"
On Scotland		1/10 1/2	"

No Drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On fixed deposits subject to 24 months notice of withdrawal per cent. per annum.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for consitients without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 12th June 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rate of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£99	1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 - "
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. "
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10 7 8d. "
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Scotland	}	1s. 10 11/16d. "
On Ireland	do.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Oriental and at 1 day's sight.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	5 "
3 do.	...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, collects charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 13th June 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.	
4	do.	... ... at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
3	do.	... ... at 1s. 10 7/8.	"
2	do.	... ... at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
1	do.	... ... at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		... at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances, and on fixed deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the balances of which have not, during the six months' fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 9th June, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £982,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 32,200.

Head Office—London.
Branch and Agencies
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of he Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director. Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS N IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 4 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

SELTZER WATER FOR SALE—just came from England.—Price Rupee 1 per dozen, Cash, to be had at MANECKJEE BURJORJEE, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, F. J. BRAND & Co's CROWN SHERRIES, in cases of 1, 2 & 3 dozen each. Apply to PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, 16th June 1868.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET. Medoc.....quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
" .....pints at " 7½ "
St Laurent .....quarts at " 18 "
Chateau Beitasse " at " 25 "
BR NDY. Cognac tres-vieux .....at " 25 "
" Champagne at " 35 "

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK. Schwarzberg .....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz
" .....pints at " 16 "
Imperial .....quarts at " 32 "
" .....pints at " 17 "
Die Perledes Rheins quarts at " 35 "
Moselle..... " at " 24 "
" .....pints at " 13 "
Johannisberg .....quarts at " 33 "

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, from Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES' BORDEAUX.

COGNAC	Extra fine quality	Rs. 58	per dozen.
	Superior do.	" 32	"
	No. 1.....	" 25	"
	" 2.....	" 18	"
	Aux Armes	" 14	"
	Au bouquet	" 12	"
		quarts	*pints.*
CLARET	Medoc.....	Rs. 10	12
	St. Julien	" 12	14
	Larose	" 16	18
	Chateau Leoville	" 24	26
	Chateau Lafite	" 30	32
SAUTERNE	Haut.....	" 13	15

BELL VENTZ & LUCIUS,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to KITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court, of Judicature at Fort William, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE—"GOD, THE CAUSE OF JOY." A SERMON preached in the Cathedral on Sunday the 3rd May, by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, acting Garrison Chaplain. Price 4 Annas. One Anna Postage to Out stations.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a House called "MARY LODGE." It is well-built, has a Verandah 45 feet by 9; a Sittingroom, two Bedrooms, two Bath-rooms, and the Roof is covered with Corrugated Iron. The House is fully furnished—the list of furniture, with other particulars, can be obtained on application to CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th April 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do- do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stou
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots. do.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' and Blacksmiths' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS,

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company

FOR SALE, COTTON PRESSES AT THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED), COLABA.—Eight of Cardwell's PATENT LEVER PRESSES in good working condition; also one horizontal STEAM ENGINE with two Cornish single fluid STEAM BOILERS, complete, with all Mountings, Fittings, Shafting, and Gearing for driving the same.

These Presses can be worked by manual labour as well as by Steam, and offer a first-rate opportunity to any one wishing to establish Presses up-country.

The Presses, &c., on view from this date, and any information required will be afforded by the COMPANY'S ENGINEER on application, or by the LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), Elphinstone Circle.

MORDAN'S PENCIL CASES—

16 CARAT GOLD.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, or Engraved.
STANDARD SILVER.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, or Engraved.
IVORY.
Gold, or Silver, Mounted.

Breguet Pencil.
(Spiral or spring movement.)
Breguet Telescope Pen and Pencil.
Telescope Pen and Pencil.
Double Slide Pen and Pencil.
Ditto ditto with Penknife.

A very extensive assortment of the above from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 100, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Receive Consignments by
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

The purity and delicacy of this preparation have procured for it an ever increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS. As nutritious dietetic for invalids predisposed to biliary derangement, it is, of its kind, unequalled. IN INDIA, it is found particularly useful as a morning beverage, producing none of that nervous irritation, and periodical derangement of the stomach so commonly complained of by those whose "Chota hasri" is a cup of Tea or Coffee. At once palatable, refreshing, and nutritious, it combines in itself all the qualities most desirable in a beverage which, at so early an hour, may either increase or destroy the ability for proper performance of the business of the day.

In Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. each.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
At per lb.	Rs. 1-4	Rs. 1-8.

SOLE AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Superfine Billiard Cloth (full-sized) for table, and cushions and pockets, in tin case	Rs. 120	as. 0	Rs. 135	as. 0
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with best India-rubber, and covered with superfine cloth	350	0	400	0
Six-light Central Revolving Billiard Table Lamp, with punkah protector, wire guards, and sliding rods, with extra shades, &c., in strong case.....	450	0	500	0
Superior Billiard Balls (and with-out ivory tips, from.....	8	0 to	12	0
Billiard Balls (real African Ivory) 1¾ in.	20	0	23	8
Do. Do. 2 inch.	22	8	25	0
Do. Do. 2 1/16 "	25	0	28	0
Do. Do. 2¼ "	29	0	32	0
Do. Do. 2 3/16 "	36	0	40	0
Do. Do. 2½ "	43	0	48	0
Pool Balls..... from	80	0 to	100	0
Bagatelle do. ..... from	10	0 to	20	0
Pool Marking Boards.....				
Billiard Roller Marking Boards	7	0	8	0
Boxes for Pool Balls	18	0	20	0
Pool Baskets	7	0	8	0
Pyramid Frames.....	5	0	6	0
Billiard Rules, Pool do., Pyramid do. from	10	0 to	18	0
Pool Receivers.....				
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table, 5 feet in length, complete with Cues and Balls	325	0	350	0
Best French Cue Tips .....per dozen	1	0	1	4
Liquid Cement .....per bottle	2	0	2	8
Chalk .....per dozen	2	8	3	4
Stick Cement .....per stick.	0	4	0	8

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
(Infants' and Invalids' Foods, &c. &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Arrowroot, Real Bermuda, 1 lb. tin.....	1	12	2